The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,869—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

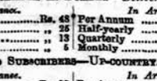
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolitam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 829 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th July, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 10th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping shipments not exceeding five tons will be received and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	220	150	90
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodations; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WIRTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collins	about 10th July.
SPEKE HALL	2709	400	W. Brand.	„ 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2160	700	R. Collin	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Varril	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	„ 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd.	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Forstich, will be despatched as above on the 30th July, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 30, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(*a*) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th July.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breese	17th do.
(*a*) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(*a*) DECCAN	3409	560	W. R. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(*a*) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	16th July.
KHIVA	2009	450	T. Alderton	30th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

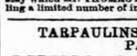
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MALWA	3933	500	S. F. Cole	15th July.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME.....£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND £926,044
CLAIMS PAID.....£3,740,567

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Combination, Re. 1-0; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-0.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Robea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co).
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A BAY ARAB CHARGER, height 15 hands, age 6 years, good action. Price Rs. 650.

A handsome Spring BAROUCHE, built by Hooper & Sons, of London. Price moderate.

A miniature Light Office BROUGHAW, built by King & Co., of Long Acre. Price moderate. Property of Surgeon-General W. G. Hunter, proceeded to England. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO LET, TWO WELL FURNISHED HOUSES at Malabar Hill, in good locality, for the Monsoon, up to the end of September, 1880. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE & Co.,

MINING ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MINERAL PROPERTIES inspected and reported on. ASSAYS of ORES made and guaranteed certificates of Analysis furnished. Mining Machinery supplied. Messrs. Tremayne and Co. are also in a position to supply capital for the development of Mineral Properties on satisfactory evidence of sound prospective value.

MR. CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, C. E.,

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPLORING SYNDICATE, LONDON,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. THOMAS during his brief sojourn in India is prepared to INSPECT and REPORT on MINERAL PROPERTIES of every description throughout the Indian Empire.

As engagements will run consecutively, early communications should be made to prevent disappointment, the short stay which Mr. THOMAS intends making in India, only enabling a limited number of inspections possible.

TARPAULINS OILED, TARRED, OR PAINTED.

ORDERS for the above from Railways and other Public Companies will be executed of the best materials, Sewing and Composition, and guaranteed not to crack or stick together, under European superintendence, at the cheapest rate. For terms apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN.
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL" ARE UNDER NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. PENSION BRANCH open to all Races.
19. No Restriction on Travel.

Plans Simple, Tedious Details in Effecting Assurances Abolished.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, Reports, and full particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Or any of the Agents in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 12th to MONDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiatin Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th July 1880.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 26th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1880.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th July 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and Mr. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON, Partners in our China Firms, have been ADMITTED from the 1st April last PARTNERS in our BOMBAY FIRM.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1880.

ORDERS are REGISTERED at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, No. 6, Hummum Street, for RAW or BOILED LINSEED OIL, manufactured at their Factory in Oomrawuttee.

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 7th July 1880.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, the property of Colonel CORRIE, 11th Foot, ordered to Kurrachee.

A MAIL PHAETON with removeable hood, in very good order, recently done up.

And a very handsome white ARAB HORSE (aged), height 14-3, a good draught horse, and has been ridden as a Charger.

Also, a set of Cawnpore SINGLE HARNESS, Brass Mounted, in good order, and an English SADDLE by Davis. Price for the lot Rs. 800.

Apply to Owner at Colaba.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at half-past 3 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of the meeting held this day.

By Order of the Chairman.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th July 1880.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION;

OR

Tables for Calculating Interest, Commission, Freight, Exchange between England, India and China, &c.

BY M. K. TODIVALA.
Price Rs. 12; by Post Rs. 13.

COOPER & COMPANY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.—THE SECOND DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, will be made to Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th July instant, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Shareholders applying for the Second Distribution are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of application.

EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 8th July 1880.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, a desirable BUNGALOW now in the occupation of Mr. F. Cooper, in Colaba, on the west side facing the sea, next door to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Terminus. Rent Rs. 80.

Also an UPPER FLOOR of an upper-storied Bungalow in Colaba with separate entrance and Kitchen. Rent Rs. 75.

Another BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba facing the sea on the west side. Rent Rs. 150.

Another BUNGALOW in Lower Colaba, next to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Page. Rent Rs. 55 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB. ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR. TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL.—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White,	10 lb. Bag	Rs. 2	0 per Bag.
„	40 „	„ 7	14 „
Second, White,	10 „	„ 1	14 „
„	40 „	„ 7	5 „
Grainy, Yellow,	10 „	„ 1	12 „
„	40 „	„ 6	14 „

These Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.
No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION,
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THIS elegant Preparation possesses the combined Properties of Codliver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. It has been used with great advantage in cases of defective assimilation. It is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those Presumed to depend upon the debility of the stomach as in Scrofula and Phthisis, and variety of other diseases dependent upon defective nutrition. It is also adopted to the treatment of Rickets in children. It is palatable and quite free from the disgusting taste and smell of Codliver Oil; it is entirely mistible in water, milk or coffee, and is taken by children and females without the least repugnance.

Please ask for MADON'S Codliver Oil Emulsion, &c.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-0.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Resolution passed in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders which was held on the 28th June, last :—

"That the purchase at an auction sale held on the 3rd June instant, of the undermentioned piece of land from the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, at the price of Rs. 9,000 made by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, in the name of Mr. Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Dubash, but for and on behalf of the Company, be and the same is hereby sanctioned, confirmed, and adopted by the Company, and that the Directors, be and they are hereby authorised to take such steps as they may think advisable, for completing the said purchase and legally vesting the said piece of land in the Company."

"The following is a short description of the said piece of land, viz. :—All that piece of vacant ground situate near the Company's Mill, known as the Dinshaw Petit Mill, at Parell, measuring about (10,6) ten thousand and sixty-two square yards, on the east side of Parell Road, in the sub-district of Mandvis, and bounded on the east and south by property belonging to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, on the west by Parell Road, on the north by a watercourse and by the property of Rustomjee Commissariywalla, and late in the occupation of the Liquidatore of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited."

By Order of the Board, for the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th July 1880.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and plain and explicit Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart Labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate, ...per dozen	30 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit..... „	27 0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome spirit „	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

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The New Stock of Tweeds and Angolas which is just to hand, we can with confidence recommend as being well worthy of the inspection, which we hope they will be accorded.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
OFFICE, TRAVELLING, OR DECK SUITS.

Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fancy Angola Serge, guaranteed thoroughly Shrunk .....from ..Rs.	20
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of Fine Fancy Angola .....from .. „	25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of best English Tweed..... „	25 to 30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola ..... „	30
Coat and Trousers, Coat Single or Double Breasted, of very Fine Fancy Angola Coating ..... „	30

COATS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

Best Black Alpacca, Single or Double Breasted. Rs.	10
Best Black Paramatta, Single or Double ..... „	„ 12 to 14
Best Black French Merino, Single or Double. „	„ 12 to 14
Best Drab China Silk Single or Double ..... „	„ 12
Best Blue China Crape Single or Double ... „	„ 14 to 15

TROUSERS FOR THE HOT WEATHER—FOR OFFICE WEAR.

English Tweed, light and thin, from .....per pair Rs.	10
Scotch Tweed, light and thin, from ..... „	„ 10
Angola light and thin—as cool as Drill ..... „	„ 10
Blue Serge Thread Tweed, gives excellent wear ..... „	„ 10
White Serge, a really good article, from..... „	„ 11

DRILLS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Best Quality White American Drill .....per suit Rs.	7-8
Best Quality White English Drill ..... „	„ 10
Best Quality White Linen Drill ..... „	„ 12 to 16
Best Quality Brown Holland ..... „	„ 10
Best Brown and coloured American Drill ... „	„ 8-8
Best Shikar Cloth, of different colours and make, from ..... „	„ 10 to 15

ALSO JUST TO HAND A FURTHER SUPPLY OF HATS.

Hawkes' Regulation Helmets.....each Rs.	18
Chain and Spike .....extra Re.	1
E lwood's Helmets..... „	„ 14
Ellwood Hunting Hats, covered with Brown and White Canvas ..... „	„ 12
Christy's Black and Drab Felt Hats..... „	„ 13
Christy's Black Straw Hats ..... „	„ 12
Christy's Drab Shell Hats, from ..... „	„ 9

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA ALWAYS IN STOCK.

COMPLETE SUITS MADE TO ORDER WITH A GUARANTEE OF A PERFECT FIT IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from .....Rs. 15 to 25
Navy Serge do. do. „ 25 to 40
Thick Tweed do. do. „ 25 to 30
Warm Home-spun do. do. „ 20 to 45
Guernsey quilted do. do. „ 35 to 60
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket ..... „ 45 to 75
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel..... „ 18 to 28
Warm Oxford Jackets, from..... „ 15 to 30

Long Sealskin Jackets, from.....Rs. 75 to 4
Do. Astrakan do. do. „ 35 to 4
Warm Ulsters do. do. „ 15 to 2
Rain-coats do. do. „ 14 to 1
Alpacca Cache Poussiere ..... „ 12 to 1
Flemish Linen Dust Coats ..... „ 8 to 1
Dark Cambric Petticoats ..... „ 5 to 1
Warm Petticoats..... „ 8 to 2

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Ferhus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.
Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Rezais [Indian Quilts].
Rug's Straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in Cases.
Comb's and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels.
Fans.
Work Boxes, &c., &c.

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALL LENGTH OF TIME.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

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ANGLO-SWISS MILK

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
PULVERMACHER'S
MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.
CASH PRICE LIST JUL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

The half yearly accounts of the Bank of Bombay have been published, and show a profit of Rs. 5,41,800; out of which a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been declared, which consumes Rs. 5,00,000. Rs. 10,000 have been placed to premises account, and Rs. 30,800 have been carried forward to the Reserve Fund.

A decline of ¼ in Indian Government Securities is reported by Reuter in yesterday's telegrams: Fours being at 90½ and Fours-and-a-half at 97¾. Consols have given way ¼, being quoted at 98⅜ against 98⅝ on Monday. French Rentes have advanced to Frcs. 120.

A further payment of £50,000 into the Bank of England is advised.

In the London General Produce markets there are no changes to report with the exception of rather a quieter feeling in Rapeseed. Metals are apparently somewhat easier, Copper Braziers being quoted at £70, a decline of 20s. per ton, and Yellow Metal at 5⅛d. per lb, a decline of ⅛ per lb.

In Manchester, the market for Piece Goods yesterday was firm at a partial advance of 1⅛d. per piece in Grey Goods, but Yarns were quiet and in some instances rather lower.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, the day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats, the market for which was steady. Prices were all unchanged, and so long as the New York market is closed, little alteration can be expected. Reuter quotes L. M. Uplands July delivery in Liverpool at 6 11 32d. per lb. and August-September delivery at 6 3-16d. per lb.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 52⅝d. per oz., a decline of ⅛d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange.—The market opened quiet at yesterday's closing quotations, and notwithstanding the decline quoted in the price of Silver at home, rates have been fairly well maintained throughout the day. There is, however, a decidedly weaker feeling both here and in Calcutta where rates are identical with our own, but as usual on Wednesdays the business doing has been very small pending the news of the sale of Council drafts in London to-day. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....		ls. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
„	Telegraphic....	ls. 8 3-16d.	„
„	3 months' sight...	ls. 8⅛d.	„
Credits	3 „	... ls. 8 15-32d.	„
Documents	3 „	... ls. 8¼d.	„
Francs	3 „	... 2·16½	„

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at Rs 100¼ for demand and Rs. 99⅞ for 60 days' sight bills.

Government Securities.—The market is decidedly easier with sellers of Fours at Rs. 96 and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 104. The Municipal five per cent. Loan is unchanged at Rs. 104¼ and Port Trust Bonds at Rs. 94½.

Shares.—Considerable activity still prevails in this market, and the demand for Press and Mill shares continues. Among the former Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 280. In Mill shares, Alliance and Empress have advanced Rs. 10 per share. Dhurumseys, Jewraz Balloo, and Manockjee Petits have advanced Rs. 5, Madras Rs. 40, Madras United Rs. 25 and Oriental and Prince of Wales Rs. 15 per share. Among Miscellaneous Companies, Saw mills are again Rs. 10 per share dearer and Bombay-Burmah Trading, and Treacher and Co. Rs. 5 per share.

Cotton.—There was rather stronger feeling in this market this morning, but dealers asked an advance of Re. 1 per candy, which effectually stopped business, and the sales reported have again been almost exclusively confined to the local Mills. Speculative sales are reported in a small scale of New Oomrawuttee, on the basis of Rs. 201 per candy for "Good" February delivery. To-day's quotations for ready Cotton are:—

Good Dhollerah	Rs.	201 per candy. f.p.
G. F. „	„	188 „
Good Oomrawuttee.....	„	202 „
F. G. F. „	„	198 „
G. F. Compta	„	187 „

Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged at Rs. 6·9 and Rs. 6·1 per cwt. respectively.

Wheat is quiet and the inferior descriptions are rather weaker. White is still quoted at Rs. 31 per candy, but Red has declined to Rs. 26 per candy.

Freights continue very dull at 30s. per ton for Measurement to Liverpool and 28s. 9d. per ton for Wheat and Seeds. London and Havre 37s. 6d. per ton. Marseilles and Genoa 37s. 6d. per ton for Seed, and 40s. per ton for Measurement (Freight paid here at par), and Trieste and Venice 50s. per ton.

Piece Goods and Yarns continue very steady with a good demand for August-September shipment. Yellow Metal and Copper are also in fair enquiry at last quotations. Of Kerosine Oil there are buyers to arrive at Rs. 3·8 per case, but no sellers. On the spot Rs. 4 per case is the rate for the best brands.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 3rd July 1880.

	Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		38,795	0	0
Merchandise		61,280	0	0
Telegraph		361	0	0
Other Receipts		200	0	0
	Total Rs.....	1,00,636	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1879.

	Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		37,608	0	0
Merchandise		38,178	0	0
Telegraph		271	0	0
Other Receipts		2,436	0	0
	Total Rs.....	78,493	0	0
	Increase Rs.....	22,143	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Normandy, 1,208 tons, Captain J. M. Tuker, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

The steamer Arago, 1,051 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Steamer Peer of the Realm, 1,182 tons, Captain J. Grieves, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (4th June), with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Pachambs, 544 tons, Captain, O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. Abdool Razac bin Kurtas, Mr. Pent, and 32 deck.

The Ball Line Steamer Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain W Brand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (12th June), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr W. Hartford, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. Dinshaw Davar, Mr Hakim, and five Native ayas.

The Anchor Line Steamer Olympia, 1,127 tons, Captain J Craij, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Liverpool (5th June), brought the following cargo:—2,914 packages piecegoods, 29 cases umbrellas, 75 cases copper, 306 bales twist, 30 cases thread, 5 cases papers, 45 cases clocks, 40 cases stout, 50 cases brass, 4 cases biscuits, 66 cases whiskey, 217 packages medicines, 200 boxes soap, 826 cases tin plates, 356 bundles steel, 516 kegs nail, 53 packages colors, 283 packages wine and spirits, 28 packages earthenware, 1,790 bundles iron hoops, 7 packages glassware, 5,00 bricks, 259 cases beer, 29 packages clocks, 10 cases states, 63 cases tobacco, and many packages merchandise.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer China, 1,037 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst from Hongkong [10th June], brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—6 cases cigars, 267 cases glass bangles, 4 cases white copper, 8 packages sundries, 2150 bags sugar, 6 cases false pearls, 137 packages Chinaware, 1 case glass beads, 4 packages Japanware, 51 packages matting 1284 packages tea, 16 packages papers, 4 cases sundries 143 cases sundries 50 packages silk, 10 packages cassia, 295 packages camphor and 738 packages sugar. From Singapore—410 packages dammer, 175 packages gambier, 60 cases Preserves, 10 packages wax, 27 packages silk, 3800 nos. planks, 1788 packages rattans, 5 piecesivory 337 packages coffee, 35 packages nutmegs 131 packages lac, 15 cases mace, 138 bags sago, 253 packages benzoin, 41 packages black pepper, 25 bags long pepper, 126 cases tea, 15 bags white pepper, 8 packages benzion and mace. From Penang—4 packages sundries and 24 packages umbrellas.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Peer of the Realm	Grieves	Newcastle, June 4.
	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, June 12.
	*Tenyada (s)	Withers	Rangoon, June 15.
	H. M. Vulture (s)	Pringle	P. Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Arago (s)	Jones	Dunkirk.
	Antwerp (s)	Weddall	Antwerp.
	Lakefield	Jones	Elephant Point.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pachamba, Mitchell, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Normandy, Tukey, to Bassein.

The steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

June.

ARRIVAL.

2 Moray (s).....Butcher.....Hong-Kong, June 15.
Japan (s).....Gardner .....Hong-Kong, June 15.
Sakata (s).....Morby .....Camorta, June 20.
Helen Pembroke ...Fishwick .....Cardiff, March 27.

DEPARTURE.

July 2.—Steamer Simla.—Ship Aldborough. Barque Star of Africa.

July 3.—Steamer Monora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 5 Mary Low .... London.

DEPARTURES.

July. 4 Mars .... Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—12 packages hardware Tyebally Dawoodjee, 2 casks glassware Jaffer Rehimtoola, 12 packages hardware Boomar Veera.

Wistow Hall s—5 cases umbrellas Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cohanim s—28 cases oilmanstores Goolamally Jewanjee and Co. Pekin s—5 cases school slates Abdoolally Tyebally.

Duke of Edinburg—75 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Normandy—4 casks pick axes 37 packages glassware and 81 packages hose, The Agra Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—35 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—156½ cwts coir yarn and 17½ cwts dry ginger Mooljee Jaitha and Co, 300 cwts wheat Tokersee Mooljee, 200 cwts wheat Mooljee Jewraj and Co, 6,000 cwts wheat and 59 bales cotton Halli Brothers, 48 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co, 10 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 50 bales cotton Feel Cassels and Co, 15 bales rags and 82 bales wool Gordhundass Bhugwandass, 120 bales wool Hurjeewan, Yussanjee, 51 bales wool Jewandass Premjee, 243 bales wool Goculdass Toolseedass, 39 bales wool Ramjee Roychund, 20 bales wool Thacursee Naranjee, 75 bales wool Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co, 16 bales cotton picking and 15 bales cotton Jewaz Merally, 82½ cwts hemp rope Purshotum Cursondass, 12 bales cotton and 13 bales cotton packing Gbella Luckhmsee, 50 bales wool Felly and Co, 447 bales w ol M Mackenzie and Co, 400 cwts wheat Tokersee Mallijee, 87 cwts dry ginger Munjee Godoo, 85 bales wool Govindjee Madhowjee, 76 bales wool Pestonjee Dorabjee, 693 cwts wheat Varsee Devjee, 60 bales rags Nathoo Boondeejee, 30 cwts myrabolams Yussanjee Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—591 cwts myrabolams Ruttonjee Mooljee, 1,250 cwts myrabolams Ruttonsee Mooljee, 60 bales rags Eswara Manockchund.

Nepaul s—9 cwts gall and 70 cwts T Shells Nuthoo Golam Hoosein, 4 cases fishmaws Ladhabhdy Tar Mahomed. 140 cwts sandalwood Ruttonsee Mooljee, 4 cases fishmaws Ladukbhoy Dattoo, 7 bales carpets 12 bales skins and 40½ cwts horns Hajee Sajun Lalljee, 18 packages gutta percha 10 packages fishmaws 1 package gova tabacco 1 package damar 65 packages hides 13 packages shells and 32 packages horns P and O S N Co, 154 packages M of P shells and Bassoon and Co, 32 cases M of P shells .22 cases gum and 1 case T shells Datardina Mowjee, 56 cases M of P shells and 5 cases fishmaws Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—17 cases cardamoms M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—400 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 1 bale skins P and O S N Co, 100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—100 bales cotton and 517 bags pepper P and O S N Co, 100 cwts weed seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat s—251 bales gunnies and 7 chests indigo P and O S N Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Berengaria—450 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cartvalo—14,846 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arago s—40½ cwts rapeseed John Marshall.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cohanim s—350 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat s—636 bags coffee P and O S N Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Sementha—360 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenburvie s—125 cwts horns and 490 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethopia s—100 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapatty, 50 bales cotton Rangopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—6 cwts horns Goolamhoosein Janmahamed, 25 barrels scelarine 50 packages raisin and 15 bales twist Yee Luu Ching, 28 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co, 114 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 7½ cwts senna leaves and 3 cwts koosumba Tyebally Jaferbhoy, 92 bales twist Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—July 8.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Prescot and W—Part heard.

296-79—Tyabjee and S—Casseelal Meethalal vs Hemraz Luckmidass and others—Jefferson, B and D.

56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samrathroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.

521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Lacdawala vs Heerjibhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.

329-79—Khunderao M—Marriambebee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.

340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others.

394-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

For Consent Decree.

48-80—Shapurjee and T—Doolubh Dharsey and another vs Vithal Anundjee—Jefferson B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

619-79—J C Cama—Gorejee Hoshoonajee Jusvijajee vs Bava Raghoonathdass Shari Sonami Ramjee Dasjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.

659-79—A F Turner—Champa Prema and others vs Huckma Rungjee and others—H W Payne.

694-75—Prescot and W—Thucker Bhimjee Canjee and another vs Thucker Huridass Pursotum and others—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

For investigation under Section 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Khoosall Anundjee vs Pitta Khooshall and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

41-80—Crawford and B—Lulloobhoy Bhugwan vs Sojeeram Kunayall and others.

113-80—A F Turner—Ochappa Shungappa &c vs Ramchundra Narayen and others.

84-80—H W Pany—Hurnath Roopajee and others vs Jethabha Hurridass.

242-80—M H Khan—Alibin Bapoo Glasswala vs Shaik Buxoobhoy Doss Soortee.

290-77—Hore C and B—Sir Albert A D Sasoon and others vs Fasulbhoy Casumbhoy Gangjee and others.

122-80—Ardesir and H—The New Alexandria S and W Coy vs Sackurchund Nagurdass and others—Jefferson B and D.

78-80—In person—(paupers) Ismail Khan and another—vs Abdool Gaumi and another—In person.

581-79—Chalk and W—David Hayeem Dewaker vs Sorabjee alias Byrabjee and others—Hore, C and B and Khunderao M

675-79—Tyabjee and S—Kookibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M.

25-80—Tyabjee and S—Pung Shri Pragatnam Saheb &c., vs Lalldass Goverdhundass and another—Balkrishna and B.

448-79—Craigie, L and O—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs C Bounerall—Summary suit, settled.

562-76—Tyabjee and S—Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy vs Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 7.

Grice, Bt Lieut Col, R H A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Thatcher, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.

Davy, Surg, on leave, from Afghanistan.

Jackson, Lieut, 1st Bombay L C, on leave, from Neemuch.

Chatfield, Major, 51st Light Infantry, on leave, from Afghanistan.

DEPARTURES.—July 7.

Thatcher, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, from leave, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 3.)

Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

The services of Lieut-Col A N Phillips, Assist Commr, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh, for employment as Offg Cant Mag, Benares.

Mr R B Hawkes, Assist Dist Supdt of Police and Offg Dist Supdt of Police, 5th Grade, in British Burma, to revert to his substantive appointment, from 3rd May 1880, the date on which Mr W A Banbury returned from leave.

Mr W A Banbury, Assist Dist Supdt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, 5th Grade, vice Mr R B Hawkes.

Mr R N Anstruther, an Assist Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, serving in Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment, from 12th June 1880.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Governor-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Jacob Steiner, as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

The services of Major W W Biscoe, Offg Political Officer, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from 30th June 1880.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

Mr H E M James, Bom S C, having been appointed to officiate as Postmaster Genl, Bengal, received charge of that office on 7th June 1880.

Mr J K Spence, Bom C S, having been appointed to officiate as Postmaster Genl, Bombay, received charge of that office on 14th June 1880.

Mr C A Stuart resumed charge of the office of Postmaster, Bombay, on 14th June 1880.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Eaton Aylmer Travers, 1st Bat 25th Foot, Offg Wing Officer, 2nd [Prince of Wales's Own] Goorkha Regt [The Sirmoor Rifles], 3rd Sept 1877.

Adjutant-General's Department—Maj H M Evans, S C, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, 43rd [Assam] Regt of Native [Light] Infy, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl on the establishment, vice Maj C R Cock, killed in action in the Naga Hills Dated 11th June 1880.

Military Account Department—Lieut-Col M C Perreau, Mily Accts, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Mily Accnt, 1st Class 1st Grade; Lieut-Col C A E S Carter, Mily Accts, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Mily Accnt, 1st Class, 2nd Grade; Maj H G Saunders, Mily Accts, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Mily Accts, 2nd Class, 1st Grade; Lieut F F R Burgess, Mily Accts, 3rd Class, to be Mily Accts, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and Maj C T P Luxmoore, Assist Mily Accts, to be Mily Accts, 3rd Class, from 12th June 1880, vice Col J G Touch, Mily Accts, 1st Class, 1st Grade, who vacates on succeeding to the Col's allowance.

Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Cavalry. Lieut C J L Stuart, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, from 27th Mar 1880, vice Capt C T Bishop, promoted.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out o India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj R E Boyle S C Commdt, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers [m c] for 1 year 182 days.

Maj R C W Mitford, S C, Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Command 14th Bengal Lancers, [m c] for 1 year 243 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Army—Capt Henry John Peet, Genl List Infy, to be Major, from 26th June 1880.

Brevet—Lieut Cols John William Hoggan, and James Thomas Harris, B S C, to be Colonels, from 27th June 1880.

Public Works Department.

Mr L Bean is appointed to the Traffic Dept of the State Railway, Revenue Estbt, in the Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Director-Genl of Railways.

Messrs G W Winckler and A R Lilley, Assist Engrs, 1st Grade, are transferred from Mysore to Assam.

In P W D Notification No 207, dated 25th June 1880, making certain promotions in the Engr Estabt of the Mily Works Branch, for "12th June 1880" read "1st June 1880."

The services of Lieut F B G D'Aguilar, R E, Assist Engr, 1st Grade, Mily Works Branch, at present employed in Biluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept. The portion of P W D Notification No 200, dated 31st June, promoting Lieut D'Aguilar to the temporary rank of Ex Engr, 4th Grade, is cancelled.

With reference to P W Notification No 152, dated 11th May 1880, Mr A Joyce, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from N W P and Oudh to Bengal instead of Mr A H Mason, as notified therein.

The services of Lieut G C P Onslow, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, temporarily employed on field service, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspr-Genl of Mily Works.

In P W D Notification No 205, dated 25th June 1880, for "Birkbech" read "Birkbeck." and for "Fox, H." read "Fox F G."

P W D Notification No 189, dated 11th June 1880, placing the services of Capt Maitland, S C, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Mily Works Branch, temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Biluchistan, is cancelled.

Mr C L Desmasures is appointed Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, from 28th Jan 1880.

Mr W H Douglas, an Assist Supdt of the 1st Grade in the Indian Telegraph Dept, on leave in England, has on medical certificate, been permitted to retire from the service from 25th May 1880.

The service of Lieut J Kellie, R E, Assist Engr, 1st Grade Mily Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Govr-Genl, Biluchistan.

Telegraph Department.

Mr J Peake, B A, an Assist Supdt of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for 3 months, under Sec 44 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of 12th June 1880.

Agent, Governor-General for Biluchistan, P W D.

Lieut F B G D'Aguilar, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, [temporary rank,] in the Biluchistan Div, made over, and Lieut W H Chippindall, R E Exec Engr, 4th Grade, [temporary rank,] received executive charge of the Biluchistan Div, on the afternoon of 19th June 1880.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Lieut G H Sim, R E, Assist Engr 2nd Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mily Works.

Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Mr W H Freeman, Assist Traffic Supdt, is transferred temporarily from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York,

Agents in Bombay:

B. S. MADON & Co.

NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McKENZIE—June 21st, at Tank Bunder, the wife of Alexander McKenzie, of a son.

DEATH.

FEARN—July 7th, at Byculla, Bertha Millicent, the infant daughter of W. Fearn, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, aged 4 months and 7 days.—Poona papers please copy.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

WE yesterday published a memorandum from "A Native Observer" that deals with the possible solutions of the Afghan problem. This document deserves attention not only for its intrinsic interest, because it reflects very accurately the opinion of educated natives upon our relations with Afghanistan. The paper is characterised by considerable ability, and it deals with considerable minuteness with each phase of the difficulties which beset us, as well as with the prospects of surmounting them. We find no difficulty whatever in agreeing with the writer that the war with Afghanistan should be brought to a close as soon as possible, because it is lamentably wasteful of life and of money, and as to the results attainable, singularly barren. While we agree with him on this point, we have no hesitation in saying that in setting forth as well-nigh insuperable the difficulties of keeping Russian influence and Russian envoys out of Afghanistan when once we have withdrawn from the country, he furnishes the strongest argument against withdrawal and in favour of annexation—an alternative which he does not even mention. However, it may be taken for granted that the public at home have irrevocably decided that the country shall not be annexed, and the Liberal Government now in power will assuredly not set at nought that decision. It is therefore useless to discuss now the possibilities of effecting annexation, as if that course were still on the cards. We must take things as they are, and accept as our point of departure the resolution of the British Government to withdraw from the country as soon as practicable and leave it pretty much to itself in the future, but stipulating for the exclusion of Russian missions from Kabul. A correspondent writing from the Afghan capital, states in the letter which we published yesterday, that it is the opinion of many officers that the best course to take under the present circumstances is to withdraw the army from Kabul, and leave the Afghans to settle the question of their future government amongst themselves. Another idea which is prevalent is that each tribe and district should be invited to declare itself independent, so that the Afghan monarchy might thus be broken up. It is inconceivable how this latter idea can have arisen in presence of the patent fact that the Afghans have shown themselves to be animated by very intense national feeling. Their first act upon recovering from the surprise occasioned by the capture of the capital and deportation of Yakub Khan, was to place upon the *gadi* a son of the imprisoned Amir, so that they might organise a national resistance in his name. The suggestion of ending the difficulty by the simple process of withdrawing the army from Kabul is much more worthy of serious consideration, and we are inclined to approve of it without reserve. It is true that our correspondent, whose experience and judgment in such matters entitles his opinion to the most respectful consideration, states that he is convinced that if they were now to withdraw, our army would have to fight its way back to India, and that it would be believed everywhere that we had been driven out of the country. Still the indisputable superiority of our army has always been manifested whenever the Afghans have been incautious enough to come within striking distance; and it is hard to see any reason for imagining that our troops, withdrawing leisurely and of their own accord, should be seriously molested by the swarms of undisciplined guerillas, who are only formidable while they refuse to engage and simply cut off supplies or stragglers as opportunity arises. If in their exhilaration at seeing our troops fall back the Afghans were to press upon them, they would give us new victories. It is only amongst very superficial politicians indeed, that our withdrawal will be regarded as a sign of waning power. The fact that the army accomplished without difficulty the object which was set before it when it was ordered to advance—namely, the capture of Kabul and the punishment of those concerned in the massacre of the Envoy, and that further it marched wherever it pleased, putting to the rout such bands as were rash enough to encounter even the weakest of its detachments—will surely be a sufficient answer to the assertions of the unthinking. We have been baffled by the geographical peculiarities of the country which allowed the defeated bands of the enemy to escape after their defeats by the simple process of retiring to hills difficult of access. But we have been defeated by the Afghans in no single encounter. The Afghans have not been able to offer to us a resistance in any pitched battle such as the Sikhs offered to the army of General Gough, yet the Sikhs were hopelessly crushed and the country annexed within a few weeks, simply because the Punjab was a plain and not a congeries of mountains, with deserts at intervals. If the British Government were even now to make up its mind to annex Afghanistan, the whole country could be brought under the yoke, no doubt at considerable cost, but the task, however difficult, would most certainly be achieved. The discontented princelings, who might affect to believe that we have been driven out of the country, would be very foolish princelings indeed if they did not see all this plainly enough. If any of them have in their dominions territory as large as France and as mountainous as Switzerland, they may be induced by the issue of our campaign in Afghanistan to try conclusions with the Paramount Power; but if they have not, they will do well to let us alone.

Anyhow, the choice lies between the definite annexation of the country—a step which is politically impossible, seeing the determination of the English people on the point—and immediate evacuation. If we are to remain in the country until a new government be built up under our auspices, no one can undertake to say that the British troops will be able to leave Kabul for ten years to come. For, as we have before pointed out, if Abdul Rahman, or any other aspirant for the sovereignty accepts a throne at our hands, he will be as a matter-of course looked upon as sold to the infidel, and as soon our troops are withdrawn he will fall a victim to the popular resentment of his subjects. If, on the other hand, he avoids that danger by doing battle against us as the invaders of the God-given country, we shall from the necessities of the case be obliged to fight him, and to destroy his authority by force of arms. We have seen in the case of Yakub Khan what resulted from the over-eagerness which that unlucky Chief displayed in coming to Gandamak and signing a treaty without having first satisfied the Afghans of his patriotism by exchanging blows with us. And it was a great blunder on the part of our politicals to labour so sedulously as they have done to induce Abdul Rahman to commit precisely the same mistake. "A Native Observer" in his memorandum urges strongly that "the withdrawal of our troops should not be dependent upon the accomplishment of the well nigh impossible task of re-establishing a new Amir on the throne;" and he specially warns the Government against the danger of accepting Abdul Rahman and making him sovereign of Afghanistan; for, he says the sympathies of Abdul Rahman cannot fail to be on the side of Russia, and paper treaties would not in the least bind him to the British Government. If, however, Abdul Rahman should be able by his own strength to make himself master of the country, we might then consider the situation and deal with it as might seem best at the time. The proposal to restore Yakub Khan to the throne, "A Native Observer" also deprecates. Such a step would look weak, and Yakub Khan, in his opinion, would not be able to hold his ground without the constant intervention in his favour of the British Government. We quite concur in his conclusion that "Government ought most scrupulously to abstain from setting up any ruler who stands the least appreciable chance of being murdered or set aside after the withdrawal of British troops." "If," he says, "rival claimants should arise and contend against each other, Government may consider the expediency of interfering according to circumstances. Possibly one of the contending parties will invite such interposition. Possibly the harassed population will ask for interposition. Interposition in such circumstances would be far more easy and effectual and far more justifiable in popular estimation than at present, when every Afghan suspects in every act of Government some occult design against his country's freedom and independence." So far we are in entire accord with the author of the memorandum. We hold that the only practicable way of extricating ourselves from the difficulties and annoyances now besetting us in Afghanistan, is simply to march the troops back from Kabul, taking no thought concerning the issue of the struggle which will inevitably take place amongst rival candidates for the throne.

But when we come to the question of the occupation of Kandahar to that of permitting Russia to have direct relations with the government of Afghanistan, we by no means concur in the opinions put forth in the memorandum, though we fully admit their force so far as they go. First, with respect to Kandahar. We have pledged ourselves to support the Wali in the sovereignty which we have conferred upon him, and it would be a lamentable exhibition of weakness if we were to hand over Kandahar and the adjacent territory to the ruler of Kabul. Besides, we have gone to the expense of making a railway to Pishin, and we ought not to throw all that money away. Kandahar itself will be greatly benefitted by the new order of things; and if it be found practicable to carry out the intention of the late Government, and push the railway on to Kandahar, that city will undoubtedly become the entrepôt of the commerce of the whole region around. In a military point of view the route to Kandahar is more easily defensible than the much shorter route to Kabul; and the inhabitants of that part of the country are certainly not so fanatically opposed to our supremacy as those in the eastern half of the kingdom. There are strategical considerations which render the possession of that advanced post of great value in view of the possible aggrandisement of Russia in the direction of Herat. Kandahar should not be abandoned by us—disregardful of the engagements which we have contracted—unless from military considerations which certainly do not at present exist. In a military point of view the possession of Kandahar is a decided advantage, and not in any way onerous or insecure. We are inclined to concur in the opinion that the maintenance of a British Resident at Kabul would be inadvisable; for now that the Afghans have found out how easy it is to kill a Resident, such a ready means of attaining paradise might prove an irresistible temptation to the Ghazis of the future. But if we are to confine ourselves to simply asserting our right on paper to keep a British Resident where we please, it is quite impossible that we should permit the Russians to actually exercise such a right, and send missions to the ruler of Kabul whenever they like. The difficulties surrounding the question are no doubt considerable, but if they cannot be surmounted we must resign ourselves to see Afghanistan Russianized before our eyes, or else throw our scruples to the winds and annex the country to the Indian Empire. If our representatives are not to venture to Kabul while Russian generals are allowed to go there as often as they chose, it is inevitable that the country will at no distant time form part of the Russian system, and for all practicable purposes the Russian frontier will be within sight of Peshawur. It is absurd to suppose that any method of reasoning can reconcile us to such a result. Russia herself not long ago admitted that Afghanistan should remain without the sphere of her influence. Assuredly nothing has happened since which has so changed the complexion of matters that she is now to exercise an influence within that country which is to be denied to the representatives of the British Government. Rather than this should be the cost and trouble of annexation would certainly have to be faced. We do not see why it should be impossible to come to a distinct understanding with Russia on the point. We have only to invite the Government of the Czar to observe the principle laid down by itself, that the country should remain without the zone of its influence; and to give vitality to that understanding, we should—in the words of our Kabul correspondent—"give the clearest intimation to Russia that we shall go to war if she again meddles in Afghan territory." In other words we must meet her in that region with the formula of "Hands off!" which was enunciated for the benefit of another Great Power only the other day.

It is quite unpardonable that Reuter should continue to send us such inaccurate and incorrect telegrams regarding Indian finance; when the facts and statements come to hand by the mail we are puzzled at the ingenuity which could so distort what is simple and clear. About a month ago Reuter told us that Mr. Gladstone, in submitting his Budget, had said that "the state of the Indian finances necessitated the application thereto of any disposable surplus" at home. The statement as given in the London *Times* contains nothing which could be so construed. Mr. Gladstone stated that in the present state of the Afghan war it was impossible to know the position of the Indian finances, and that any such knowledge would be impossible during the present session of Parliament; that consequently the Government "cannot judge what may be the future duties of this House, how far and whether interference may be necessary, if there should be any interference, whether upon grounds of justice, on account of the ur

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7, 4-40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 3-16d., received 17 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅝d. per ounce market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80; Four-and-a-half ditto, 87.

A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE AFGHAN QUESTION EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The Government expect a satisfactory settlement of the Afghan problem in a couple of weeks. This is stated on the highest authority. The relieved Kabul garrison moves to Safed Sang within six weeks.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Whitley Stokes moves in Friday's Council a Bill for regulating the importation and possession and transport of petroleum and kindred substances. The passing of the Vaccination and Kazi Bills will be moved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CHINESE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 6.

General Kaufmann has gone to Kuldja to take command of the Russian forces against the Chinese. It is reported that the Chinese forcibly enrolled 6,000 Kashgarians to repair the roads. A further increase of the Russian squadron in the Pacific is intended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 6.

Tranquillity having been restored at Haifa, Syria, H. M.'s gun vessel Brittern has left the Syrian Coast.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 6.

The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

LISBON, JULY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 4th inst.

PORT SAID, JULY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

CORRECTION.

A mutilation in the transmission of our Aden message of the 6th inst., announcing the departure of the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Rohilla, with the outward English Mails of the 25th ult., occasioned the hour to be reported as 3 a.m. instead of 7 p.m. on that day.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-3
40's Mule Twist	9 10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver	52⅛

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Thessalia.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 7.

CANNANORE, 5-2 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 39 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S. 5; thermometer 78·5; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 1 inch 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather overcast and drizzling; wind S. W., W. S. W.; thermometer 77; barometer 29·99. Fall of rain 1 inch 31 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-25 p. m.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy, passing showers; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 82 cents.

IT is rumoured at Simla, says the *Englishman*, that Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I., has placed his resignation in the hands of the Government.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, has consented to be patron of the Bijnor Agricultural Society.

THE quantity of tea exported from China this year from the 1st to the 14th June was 22,687,252 lbs., as compared with 24,805,259 lbs. during the same period of last year.

THE *Kandahar News* is informed that the Wali is still at Girishk, but has sent a force of two infantry regiments and 1,500 cavalry with four guns to Washir, which is about 70 miles beyond Girishk on the upper or northern road.

THE *Madras Mail* is good enough to inform us that there are many Khokandi refugees now in Bombay, who fear the country for fear of Russian vengeance; they may be seen slouching about the dirtiest slums of the bazaars, in patchwork coats and mangy fur caps.

THE Kurrachee Harbour Board, with the sanction of Mr. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, has accepted the tender (nearly 4¾ lakhs) of the well-known firm of Messrs. Thomas Cosser & Co., engineers and contractors, for the work of the proposed ship pier at Keamaree, from their long connection with the port and place.

THE *Kandahar News* learns from a private letter that four men of the 5th N. L. I. and 10 or 12 cartmen have been brutally murdered on the road between Chuppar and Hurnai. The same correspondent says that the path through the Chuppar Rift is now open and will save the lives of many poor pack brutes.

WE understand that Mr. Mugonlal, the newly nominated Dewan of Nowsangar, left Rajkote on the 5th instant for that place to assume charge of the post. It being necessary for a gazetted servant of Government to obtain sanction before being transferred to an appointment under a native State, we presume Mr. Mugonlal goes to Nowsangar by sanction of the Bombay authorities.

AT the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, held yesterday at the office of the company in Nesbit Lane, a very large number of shareholders were present and expressed themselves highly pleased with the result of the operations of their secretaries and agents who, by the issue of fresh shares, had placed the Company on a sound and prosperous basis.

THE Government of India report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending 29th June, 1880, states that the monsoon rains have now generally set in, and in most provinces good rain has fallen during the week. In Mysore, Sind, certain parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the fall has been deficient. Autumn sowings are in active progress; and agricultural prospects and the public health are on the whole satisfactory.

AT the Calcutta Police Court last week a man was charged with neglecting to support his wife. The prosecutrix said she lost sight of her first husband about five years ago and married defendant last year. The pleader for the defence urged that, according to the Mahomedan law, a woman can only re-marry, after waiting for ninety years without news of her husband. The Magistrate remarked that scarcely any woman would consider herself young enough to marry after waiting ninety years for the chance.

THE correspondent of a Madras paper, writing from Wynaad, says:—A friend who had just been on a tour through Davala expressed himself to me as highly delighted with all he saw and heard regarding the gold prospects in that district. Matters seem to be decidedly looking up for the gold companies. Many of the reefs are evidently enormously rich, and most of those in the district sufficiently remunerative in quality to be exceedingly encouraging to those whose interests are concerned in the enterprise.

A WRITER in a Madras paper says:—"Many of the poorer class of Eurasians, from a false pride, are denied the means of sustenance, and consequently thus become a burden to the community generally. If there is one bad quality more than another which has brought the Eurasian (the poorer class I mean) to so low a level it is that of *pride*. As soon as this has been uprooted the Eurasian will, with perseverance, have a better chance of earning his livelihood than he at present has."

GOVERNMENT have chartered the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ellora, for the conveyance of the 2-11th to Kurrachee. The Ellora is one of the recent additions to the Company's fleet. She is a vessel of 2,027 tons and was constructed, as all the more lately built steamers of the Company were, specially adapted for the conveyance of troops, having very lofty and spacious 'tween decks and an unusually large number of scuttles and ports. The troops should be very comfortable in the Ellora even in the bad weather now prevailing off these coasts. The 2-11th was to leave on Monday the 11th inst., but its departure has been postponed.

DR. LONG, who has for the past eleven years represented the United States Government as Consul at Panama, has testified before a select committee of the United States House of Representatives, that he had a good opportunity to judge of the various explorations and surveys which have been made for the proposed Panama canal, and that he believed that all of them had been carried on hastily and incompletely, and that the results were not sufficiently satisfactory to induce capitalists to invest their money in any scheme founded upon such bases. He further stated that till within the past three years trade with the South American countries had been almost entirely monopolised by Great Britain, but that in the past two years the trade of the United States with South America has greatly increased.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* is quite "cut up" about the changes in the Indian Medical Service. He says:—Our fine old service is simply ruined. It is of no use for any paper to pad it up. All the padding in the world will never restore it. I wish to go. We have been cruelly mangled, and by one of our own service! Faith once shaken and shattered will never be again firm, and the *faith* we all had in the Government not to destroy our *interests* is gone. Surely if the Indian Government can, as it has done, drive a coach and four through an Act of Parliament with what ease will it be able to *modify* the *order* under which we are now serving. We are split up into divers heads, and really have *no* head at all. As this is written by a "very senior officer" we may very well believe the service is in a bad way.

MR. DEMETRIUS BOULGER has lately been writing on the Russo-Chinese question. He believes that the strength of the Russian forces garrisoning Kuldja does not exceed 5,000 men and the Chinese armies in Kashgaria, according to his statement, number 20,000 or 30,000. He further observes that the Chinese conquered Kashgar with European weapons, and by a careful study of western science and skill. Their soldiers marched in obedience to instructors trained on the Prussian principle, and their Generals manœuvred their troops in accordance with the teachings of Moltke and Mantenffel. Even in such minor matters as the use of telescopes and field glasses, we find this Chinese army well supplied. This account of Chinese military progress is very different to reports recently supplied on the same subject by good authorities, but if Mr. Boulger's statements are correct the Russians have plenty of work before them.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says:—The opium duties are no more immoral than the spirit duties. They are the produce of a flourishing industry, and as long as a market can be found there is no reason why the cultivation should not be continued. The importation of the drug into China is no injustice, since the Chinese provinces abound in poppy fields, and the only complaint which the Celestials could raise is that the quality of Indian opium is superior to their own, and hence in great demand. It is sometimes said that the millions accruing to the Bombay and Bengal Treasuries from duties and sales rest on a precarious basis. Yet the astonishing fact is that the yield, taking one year with another, constantly increases, and is higher now than it has ever been. There are few heads of Indian revenue so permanently productive, and a Government which attempted to cut at its roots might fairly be described as afflicted with moral madness. Of course, it is possible that Persia or Turkey or America may become formidable rivals; but it is probable that Patna and Malwa opium will retain their superiority at least as long as the tobaccos of Havana and Manilla.

A POONA correspondent writing under date the 6th instant, says:—"Under the Decean Agriculturists' Relief Act, Government have appointed four conciliators at Poona—namely, Rao Bahadoor Shriniavas Shesho, Rao Bahadoor Chintamonrao Hurry Deshmook, Rao Bahadoor Sadasew Bullal Goveday, and Tata Saheb Rajmachiker. These conciliators hold their court in the rooms of the Poona Arbitration Court, and commenced business from the 1st of June last. During the past month about three hundred suits were filed before them, and in the majority of the cases amicable settlements were effected through the mediation of the conciliators, and both the parties were fully satisfied with the manner in which their disputes were settled, and the way in which they were treated by the conciliators. I also learn that during the past month not a single suit was filed either in the Small Cause Court, or the Subordinate Judge's Court, in which the parties were agriculturists. In the same way there have been no cases in the courts of sub-judges throughout the Decean, in consequence of which one or two of the subordinate judges have been ordered to Poona to assist the First Class Subordinate Judge, but the Subordinate Judge in the city of Poona has scarcely sufficient work for himself. Let us now see how our old and new subordinate judges with their establishments are to be employed. Perhaps, it will be necessary to send them to Kandahar, to take charge of the new assigned districts."

A POLISH periodical which numbers among its contributors some of the most eminent exiles who owe their banishment from their native country to their participation in the insurrection of 1863-4, has just published some interesting statistics connected with the merciless repression of that movement by the Czar's lieutenants. From these data, which appear to have been compiled very carefully and dispassionately, it appears that within the space of two years eighty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-four Poles were condemned to perpetual expatriation, and transported to Siberia or to other outlying provinces of the Russian Empire. Above ten thousand more contrived to effect their escape to foreign countries, but the greater number of these suffered the loss of their entire property, confiscated by the State, and have abandoned all hope of ever returning to their native land. Three hundred and sixty patriots were hanged in cold blood by their captors. Pecuniary mulcts to the amount of eighty-two million roubles were levied upon the "Vistula Provinces," and two thousand seven hundred estates were sequestrated, the majority of them being subsequently conferred by the Czar upon Russian noblemen fortunate enough to merit his special favour. Public libraries were either destroyed by Muravieff's orders or deprived of the more valuable portions of their contents, which were conveyed out of the country, and distributed among the State Libraries in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kief, and other great Russian cities.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

THE undermentioned officers, N. C. officers and men have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in the New Secretariat, first storey, on Saturday, the 10th inst., for examimation in native languages:—Hindustani H. S.—Captain Stokes, 83rd Foot; Lieut. Owen, 1st Brigade R. A.; 2nd Lieut. E. P. W. Pirie, 2-11th Foot; and No. 575, Private G. Beisman, 2-11th Foot. Persian.—Sergeant W. G. Barnes, Unattached List.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW VICEROY.

YESTERDAY morning, in accordance with a General Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the troops in garrison paraded on the ground between the Cooperage and the Bandstand at 6 a.m. Three companies of the Royal Artillery, four companies of the 2-11th Foot, four companies of the 21st and two of the 8th N. I., and eight companies of the 28th N. I. were on the ground. The troops were drawn up in three sides of a square and the Proclamation was then read by Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Middlemass. A translation of the Proclamation was read by their Adjutants to the Native Troops, after which a salute of 31 guns was fired by the Saluting Battery, and the troops then marched to their respective barracks.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

High Court, the Gaiety Theatre case.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits and China, per extra S. S. Geelong, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peer of the Realm, from Newcastle; Speke Hall (s), Liverpool; Henyada (s), Rangoon; H. M. Vulture (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arago (s), to Dunkirk; Cohanim (s), Antwerp; Lakefield, Elephant Point.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S.S. Stanmore entered the dock yesterday.

WRECK.—A Portuguese vessel which left Goa in May last, laden with a cargo of brandy, gin, and other articles for Diu, had her mast broken and was wrecked at Drugodh.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits, and China, per extra S. S. Geelong, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Thursday, the 8th inst.) at 3 p.m. Letters for the above places can be registered by the above opportunity.

FOUND.—The body of a native female child, apparently about seven or eight months old, was found on Tuesday last floating in the harbour off Mandvie Bundar. The body, after being examined by the Police Surgeon, was ordered to be buried.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Candawady on view of the body of a Hindoo boy, aged three years, named Gunput Succaram, who while playing about near a well accidentally fell into it and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Mr. Constable King arrested William Cox, a deserter from H. M.'s ship Woodlark, on Tuesday last, on board the British ship Cyprus. The prisoner was conveyed on board his ship now lying in the Government Dockyard. The police officer received a reward of Rs. 30.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ruckmoodeen Bunjislee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry gold ornaments and articles of silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 177-10, belonging to Ali Mahomed Abba, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GOA STAMP OFFICE.—The Goa Government has ordered the Superintendent of the Stamp Office to prepare a monthly return showing the receipt and expenditure of stamps in order to obtain a fresh supply in time, and prevent thereby a repetition of the stamp scarcity which has occurred periodically through the short-sightedness of those in charge of the Stamp Department.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hajee Essuff Hajee Ismail, residing at 2nd Don Tar Street, reported to the police on Tuesday last that his servant, named Ebrahim Adam, absconded on the 3rd instant, taking with him three gold necklaces, of the collective value of Rs. 500. The accused is said to have gone to a place called Culeer Kondel, in the Goagur Zillah.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Cooshna Babajee, the alleged assailant of Suntoo Babajee, who was found on the 3rd instant lying insensible on the Sewree Road and subsequently died at the J. J. Hospital, was arrested at Callian and brought down to Bombay yesterday. Cooshna admits that he assaulted Suntoo on that morning after having had an altercation with him, but he says he had no intent to kill him.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	"On Macdermott's War Song" "We don't want to fight" ..... G. W. Hunt.
Overture	Romilda e Constanse ..... Meyerbeer.
Selection	Fatinitza ..... Suppé.
Valse	Immer Heiterer ..... Strauss.
Quadrille	The Spanish Beauty ..... M. Rolle.
Galop	Feldjager (Army Messenger) ..... Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENTS.—Oomer Mahomed, employed at the New Colaba Company's Mills, on Tuesday last accidentally had his clothes caught in the machinery, by which his leg was drawn in and severely lacerated. He was removed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital.—Wazir Mirzabux, a day labourer employed on board the P. and O. steamship Nepaul, had one of his legs seriously injured on Tuesday last while working at the cargo on board that vessel. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE WOUNDED MAHOMEDANS.—Upon inquiries being made by the police it was discovered that the two Mahomedans, Gool Mahomed and Cassim Moosa, were shot by accident. It appears the two men engaged a buggy at their residence at Colsa Molla and were proceeding towards Pydownee when Gool Mahomed, who had in his possession a loaded pocket pistol, was endeavouring to place it out of sight when it went off and the bullet entered his left thigh and lodged in the right thigh of Cassim Moosa who was seated beside him. The police are instituting further enquiries with respect to the matter.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT POONA.—The Soldiers Institute re-opened on the 6th instant, and in aid of its funds the ladies and gentlemen of Poona and Kirkee, under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, gave an entertainment which commenced with vocal and instrumental music, and concluded with the comedietta entitled "Dearest Mamma." After the overture *La Gaid* by the Band of H. M.'s 78th Regiment, Colonel Pottinger appeared on the stage and said that owing to unforeseen circumstances there would be some slight alteration in the first part of the programme, Captain Christopher, A. D. C., who was down in the programme for a solo—"Polly," by Molly—could not appear as he was on duty at Government House, and great disappointment was experienced by the non-appearance of Mrs. Stewart in her violin solo—*Gavotte* in D. The following was the cast of characters:—Harry Clinton, Major Jopp; Nettle Croker, Mr. Swan; Browser, Lt.-Colonel Pottinger; Jones, Mr. Bonomi; Mrs. Breezely Fussil, Mrs. Peile; Edith Clinton, Mrs. Holberton; Mrs. Honeywood, Mrs. Shephard. The ladies and gentlemen of Poona and Kirkee exerted their powers to the utmost, while the crowded audiences, which even so early in the season as this have yet filled the house, have given the warmest testimony of their approbation.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. SHIP VULTURE.

FAVOURED by a fair monsoon this well-known vessel has arrived at this port from the Persian Gulf after a stay there of exactly two years, during which time, however, the officers and men, notwithstanding the heat, have done great things. We may say that owing to the pertinacity with which the Vulture followed the pirates, they have practically become extinct, and safety and confidence reigns where formerly fear and dread prevailed. Commander J. Eliot Pringle has already received the thanks of the Government of India for his exertions in the Persian Gulf. During her three years' commission only one death has occurred, and that by accident. All on board, both officers and men, seem very pleased at the prospect of meeting their friends in England. The Vulture carries a crew of 110 men and is armed with two 64-pounders and one 7-inch gun. Her destination on leaving Bombay will be Aden and thence to Plymouth. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain John Eliot Pringle, First Lieut. H. H. Jauncey, Second Lieut. F. P. Carey, Third Lieut. W. H. Arnold, Navigating Lieut. Lucas G. Stovin, 1st Engineer Fred. Skelton, and Surgeon Dr. James Lynns.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid into the Bank of Bombay up to the evening of the 6th instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount carried forward	92,927	3	0
Officers, Customs' Preventive Service	32	0	0
Lodge Rising Sun No. 506	163	0	0
Subscriptions through the Acting Mamlutdar of Dharwar	1,292	9	0
Proceeds of Theatrical performance from B Battery 2nd Brigade R.A. through the Officer Commanding B/2 Royal Artillery	126	4	0
Subscriptions raised by the Petty Chiefs and Landholders of the Gohelwad Prant and Government Servants of the Chamardi Thanna, through Colonel L. C. Barton, Political Agent, Kathiawar	362	9	8
The Deputy Collector of Nasick	70	15	0
Total	94,974	8	8

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY,
Honorary Secretaries.

N.B.—Gentlemen who have not yet paid their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay are earnestly requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A QUARTERLY and adjourned special general meeting of members of the Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal offices. There were present:—Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Charles Douglas, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, J. Greaves, H. E. Jacomb, Dr. Lyon, Messrs. P. Peterson, W. M. Wood, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Gocouldas Jugmohundas, Hasumbhoy Visram, H. A. Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Harrychund Sadasewjee, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia Janardhun Gopal Mentray, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

On the motion of Mr. Grattan Geary, seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Dr. Blaney was called to the chair in the absence of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the chairman. Mr. Mandlik arrived at a later stage of the proceedings and took the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

It was proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and carried that, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the following payments, amounting to Rs.3,613-7-11 from surplus cash balance:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of constructing an open drain by the side of the public passage behind Falkland Road Dhurrumsalla	617	0	0
Cost of materials expended in making 6" connection, &c., for the new water main at the Race-course	196	7	11
Cost of furniture, fittings, and clock for the Corporation and Council Hall (*plus* sale proceeds of certain old furniture now in use)	2,800	0	0
	Rs. 3,613	7	11

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and carried, that Government Notification No. 1,717, dated 18th June, 1880, General Department, appointing Surgeon Major Henry Cook member of the Municipal Corporation, vice Mr. J. Y. Lang, resigned, be recorded.

Proposed by Mr. Greaves, seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and carried, that Government Notification No. 1,720, dated 18th June, 1880, appointing Colonel Ponsonby Cox, R. E., member of the Corporation, vice Captain J. Dixon, resigned, be recorded.

Proposed by Mr. Byramjee N. Serval, seconded by Mr. Homejee C. Dady, and carried, that letter No. 2,645, dated 30th June, 1880, from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the burglary and robbery amounting to Rs. 10,250-8-6 made during the quarter ending 30th June, 1880, be recorded, and that sanction be given to the writing off of certain items of live and dead stocks, amounting to Rs. 984-11.

POLICE QUARTERS IN BAZAR GATE STREET.

The Clerk read a petition, dated 21st ult., from Mr. Munmchundas Davidas and other residents and house-owners in the vicinity of Bazar Gate Street, protesting against the erection of a police station at the corner of the Bazar Gate Street, Messrs. Munmohundas Davidas, Wagjee Sherjee, and other residents and house-owners in the vicinity of Bazar Gate Street be informed, as stated in the resolution of the Town Council, dated 2nd inst., that if a representation had been made before the work of building the new station was commenced, their request might have been considered. If, however, petitioners can provide a more eligible site for the station and will repay to the Municipality the expenses incurred on the present erection and on its removal, the petition will, if possible, be considered.

THE STATE OF KHETWADY STREETS.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia remarked that the streets of Khetwady were rendered impassable every year during the rains; and that the residents had recently sent a petition. He enquired if the Municipal Commissioner had adopted any measures of relief.

The Commissioner stated that he had sent the petition to the Executive Engineer for report.

REORGANISATION OF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The meeting then resolved itself into a special general one; and the first business brought before it was the Town Council's resolution, dated 27th April last, forwarding, with reference to para. 3 of the Corporation's resolution of 19th April last, papers regarding the reorganisation of the establishment of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

Mr. Janardhun Gopal said whether any reply had been received from the Executive Engineer on Special Duty to the resolution passed by the Corporation in connection with the Malabar Hill Reservoir, which resolution, it was directed, should be communicated to him.

The Municipal Commissioner said the resolution was sent to the Executive Engineer for his information; and he (Dr. Weir) did not think that a reply was called for or needed.

Mr. Janardhun said he thought it was due to the dignity of the Corporation that the Executive Engineer should have replied.

Mr. Douglas was of opinion that a censure had been passed on the officer, and that no reply was required.

Mr. Jacomb thought it was much more respectful of the Executive Engineer to have passed the matter over in silence than to have entered into explanations and raised a fresh discussion.

Mr. Janardhun—I think that is the other way. Some one ought to have been censured by the Executive Engineer. (Cries of "no, no.")

It was proposed by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, and seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, that the Town Council's resolution, dated 27th April last, approving the scheme prepared by the Municipal Commissioner for the re-organization of the establishment of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty, be approved.

Mr. Gocouldas remarked that the papers required were for the reorganisation of the whole department of the Executive Engineer, and not merely the department of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

The Chairman, referring to a document on the subject, said that Mr. Gocouldas was right.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that the question was what was really intended by the Corporation. He submitted that the intention was to restrict the resolution to the establishment of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

Mr. Gocouldas Jugmohundas proposed as an amendment, that the papers submitted for the reorganisation of the establishment of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty be referred back to the Commissioner, with a request that a scheme for the reorganisation of the whole of the Engineering Department be submitted to the Corporation at an early date.

The amendment, however, found no seconder.

The Clerk read the report sent by the Municipal Commissioner on the reorganisation, the substance of which was published by us when it came before the Town Council.

After some further discussion, Mr. Nowrojee said that, before the Commissioner's proposals were sanctioned, the Corporation would like to know whether the present establishment under the Executive Engineer on Special Duty was considered efficient enough to carry on the important drainage works now in hand. It was due to the Corporation to give some assurance, some guarantee, that the reorganised establishment was on a thoroughly efficient footing.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the information had been fully given by Mr. Grant in his report. He (Dr. Weir) thought that the establishment under Mr. Walton was thoroughly efficient, and that the question might be left to the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant) who had the interests of the Municipality at heart.

Mr. Jacomb.—Does the Executive Engineer approve of the reorganisation?

Dr. Weir.—Yes, he does; and the reorganisation that has been carried out has been carried out with Mr. Walton's approval.

Mr. Raghunath's resolution was then put to the meeting and agreed to.

THE TULSI WATER WORKS.

In terms of a notice of motion, it was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, "That the Corporation, having reason to be dissatisfied with the failure of the works for providing Tulsi water to the western portion of the city of Bombay, request the Acting Municipal Commissioner and Town Council to adopt immediate and effective measures for ensuring a constant and adequate supply of wholesome water to the inhabitants." Mr. Nowrojee, in speaking to the motion, said—The question which it is intended to submit to you is a most important one; I have studied it with care; and as I have to cite a number of quotations and facts from documents, I have reduced my speech to writing. That is my excuse for asking your permission to read it; and I think it will facilitate matters. Sir, a strange fatality has attended the efforts of the Corporation to provide an adequate supply of water for the growing wants of the city. The loan of 40 lacs for the estimated cost of the Tulsi extension has been wholly spent and the works have not yet been completed. A loan of 6 lacs was sanctioned in 1876 for a scheme of surface drainage, which has been carried out in part only at a cost of about 12 lacs. Out of the same surface drainage loan the sum of rupees one lac has been drawn and appropriated towards the construction of the Tulsi Water Works. The balance rupees three lacs appears to have been made available for completing the unfinished Tulsi works. We have to pay rupees two and a half lacs annually for interest and sinking on those loans. When the Town Council and Corporation were asked some years ago to sanction the Tulsi extension scheme the Municipal Commissioner gave the following undertaking:—"As far as the portion of the island to be supplied from Tulsi is concerned, the pressure will be all that can be desired. A head of 148 feet will be more than ample to supply freely the top storeys of the highest buildings in the Corporation, and Colaba, the quarters most distant from the reservoir. And more, the mode of distribution adopted by means of a service reservoir with an outlet of larger diameter than the supply main will enable the people to get their full supply of water when they want it, that is, during the day hours." Sir, I call your attention to the Municipal authorities to inform the Corporation whether these promises have been fulfilled, and if not, why the ratepayers have been so woefully disappointed? Have the top stories of the highest buildings in the Fort and Colaba been freely supplied with water? Has the supply been constant, adequate, and wholesome? Certainly not. We have to pay Rs. 2½ lacs annually for interest and sinking fund on these loans. In a year after the opening of these unfortunate water works we are confronted with a sad failure, and our Executive Engineer has recently pointed out the necessity of increasing the storage capacity of the Tulsi Lake at a further cost ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,20,000. I have taken some trouble to inquire into the complaints of the ratepayers regarding the failure of the constant supply of Tulsi water guaranteed by the Corporation, and will lay before the meeting a few cases which may safely be regarded as fair examples of the manner in which the wants of the people are supplied. Houses situated in Hornby Row, Modykhana, Bazaar Gate, Bora Bazaar and other streets do not get any water at all for about fifteen days in the month. On alternate days they get water after 10 and 12 o'clock at midnight. Owing to the stoppage of the water supply the occupier of the Victoria Hotel on the Esplanade has, I am informed, been obliged to employ several water men to procure water from public wells. The owners of the villages in the neighbourhood have recently been under the necessity of sinking a well to supply their premises with water. Their water closets constructed on the best European model could not be cleaned, because the Tulsi water connection which the owners made lately at a considerable expense utterly failed. From Friday the water supply to the upper stories of houses in Mody Khana, Parsee Bazaar, and Bazaar Gate Street has ceased altogether, and the owners have been compelled to employ water carriers at much expense to supply water for domestic consumption. Occupiers of houses in the Queen's Road and Breach Candy Road in the ward which I have the honour to represent have been deprived of their water supply since Sunday last, and have been placed under the necessity of procuring water from private and public wells. A respectable Parsee gentleman occupying a large bungalow on Gowalia Tank Road complains thus:—"We have been without any water from the 17th instant up till yesterday evening (the 23rd instant) with the exception of a few gallons collected on the night of the 19th. Not only we have been without our usual supply, but all the poor people of the immediate neighbourhood have been dependent on a well in our compound for nearly the whole of the past week." From the 18th to the 22nd of last month there was a total stoppage of the water supply to the Mechanics' Institute and to the head-quarters of this great Municipal Corporation itself. The Tulsi Lake having been almost drained to the bottom, the executive authorities have for 6 or 8 weeks been under the necessity of supplying the whole of the western part of the city with Vehar water with the exception of a short interval of time when Tulsi water is provided particularly to houses situated on a high level. Through the mercy of Providence, had the rains not come to our aid since the 23rd of last month, the sufferings of the unfortunate rate-payers would have been intensified so as to exhaust their patience. Although the Tulsi Lake is filling up rapidly owing to the copious fall of rain, yet, according to complaints which have recently appeared in the public prints, the top storeys of houses in the Elphinstone Circle and other districts do not get their quota of water for domestic consumption. Or I did not get any water supply at my own residence in Girgaum Back Road during the day. Sir, this deplorable failure of the Tulsi water supply has been anticipated. As our Executive Engineer gave us previous warning we were not preparedfor the catastrophe. Our Engineers, Mr. Walton and Mr. Braham, it is true, made two able reports in June and July last year, but these reports were submitted to the Corporation in reply to Mr. Gostling's memorandum and proposal regarding the alleged necessity of doubling the water supply of Bombay by means of laying an additional main from Vehar and by subsidiary works costing a very heavy outlay. In these reports our Engineers show that the existing sources of our water supply are quite sufficient for the wants of the city. They incidentally refer to the wastage of water that takes place in the districts supplied from Vehar and Tulsi, and maintain that if measures are adopted to check and prevent the waste, our existing water supply will be sufficient for our wants, and that it is not necessary to incur additional heavy expense for increasing the water supply. Our Executive Engineer on Special Duty did not on that or any other occasion that I am aware of represent that our new and costly Tulsi Lake in his charge would be exhausted and dried up so early and within a year after the opening of the works by our late Governor on the 15th March last year. On that memorable occasion Sir R. Temple delivered an eloquent address to the brilliant assemblage close to the Malabar Hill Reservoir, of which I have a vivid recollection. He praised not only our Executive Engineer under whose supervision the Tulsi water works have been constructed, but all the engineers and contractors remotely or directly connected with the works, not omitting the notorious contractor Hajee Cassum, who was employed in an evil hour by the Municipality to build the Malabar Hill Reservoir, viaduct and road works, which have resulted in a heavy loss to the Corporation, which loss has recently been compromised for the paltry sum of Rs. 15,000. In his pathetic harangue Sir Richard exclaimed:—"Here, again, is a lesson for you, gentlemen, for, if you are desirous of attaining the highest standard of excellence, your motto like the Vehar Tulsi water supply should be *excelsior* and *excelsior*." But, gentlemen, the Malabar cliff is by no means the only high place to which this water is to rise. You may be aware that down in the large cluster of habitations called the Fort of Bombay there are many picturesque four storied buildings, aspiring, like the Tower of Babel, towards the sky. These houses are occupied by aged women, who are by no means helpless, and who are quite capable of asserting their rights and making their voices heard. To them the Tulsi water will be a peculiar blessing. Sir, in regard to situation the Tulsi lake might be exceedingly lofty, but we cannot say with justice or propriety that the supply of Tulsi water to the inhabitants of Bombay has in effect proved a peculiar blessing, for the fact is undeniable that we have been woefully disappointed in our expectations and the heavy outlay of 40 lacs which we have incurred has not conferred on us the advantages we calculated. Let me now crave permission to refer to the reasons assigned by our Executive Engineer for the failure of the expensive Tulsi water supply. This failure is attributed by the Executive Engineer to excessive and wasteful consumption of water caused by increased pressure of the Tulsi water acting on the mains and house service pipes, leading to wastage and enormous loss underground. As Mr. Walton lays much stress on this plea, I will quote it fully from his official report, dated 18th February last, wherein he makes the following remarks in regard to the excess of water drawn from the lake during the last year:—"I should add that the rate of draw off from the lake has been very much in excess of the proper apportionment from it. You are aware that this lake was designed to yield 4½ million gallons only per day; during the past year, however, the quantity has been nearly as much as 10 million gallons per day, or over 150 per cent. above what it should have been. It may be said that this excess should have been controlled and corrected by the distribution system in Bombay. To this I would reply that every step calculated to prevent this excess has, with your approval, been adopted, and although lately a reduction has been obtained, yet the proper limit has not been arrived. By the above remarks it must not be understood that I in any way condemn the system of supervision which exists here over the water supply. The Water Works Department do all they can to prevent waste, but under the existing system it is impossible to prevent waste underground or even defective house fittings. Where we draw off from the main in private properties where the daily visit from the turn cock would be looked upon as an unnec

followed that our force was compelled to act upon a line perpendicular to its base (Dabela Kila and the bridge-head), and to leave this uncovered. The enemy's left was as near our base as was our own right,—the marsh lying between the flanks of both forces and the bridge-head. It must, however, be borne in mind that, though this swamp was an obstacle that our troops could not pass, its difficulties were not insurmountable by an irregular enemy knowing every path and bye-way in the country, and unencumbered with animals. It appeared to me quite probable that the enemy might detach a portion of their force to seize the bridge-head and attack Dabela Kila, so, having no troops to spare from my column, I sent back word to the officer commanding at Jellalabad to place the two guns of C-3rd Royal Artillery at once in position on the right bank of the Kabul to cover the bridge-head, and to hold the latter in strength with troops from his garrison. As will be seen presently, the enemy were bent upon carrying out the very movement I was anticipating.

9. At about a mile to the east of Kuh Khan's fort, a small and isolated hill rises out of the plain to a height of about fifty feet. Ascending this with a small escort, I saw the enemy in position about fifteen hundred yards distant. They were in line facing west, numbered 2,000 men with eighteen standards, and occupied some ruined forts and wall enclosures in the plain. Their right was in an old fort, distant about 500 yards from the base of the hills. In front of this was a dry ditch held by them in some force. Their left was in Bulandgarh, a village on the edge of the marsh, and along their line were banks, dry ditches, mounds and broken ground, affording excellent cover.

10. Having satisfied myself as to their position, I directed Colonel F. Davison, 1st Madras Native Infantry, the next senior officer to myself, to bring up the troops and to place them in close formation behind and under cover of the hill, for the enemy were beginning to move in considerable numbers to their left, and I was anxious not to check a manœuvre which drew them from the hills. I learn from the Political Officer that, as a matter of fact, they were absolutely ignorant that we had sufficient troops in Besud to take the offensive, and that they were even then on their way to the bridge-head and Dabela Kila, which latter they believed to be held by eighty men. This accounts for their leaving the very strong position of the *tangis* from which, latter on, they were cut off by our cavalry. The Khan of Jellalabad and some of his retainers were with me on the hill; also three or four officers and some sowars. We were seen by the enemy and mistaken for a reconnoitring party. As soon as they had taken ground some distance to their left, and had halted on deserving our troops, concealment was no longer possible, and I directed Colonel Dawson to form line of attack. This he did by extending a company each from the 5th Fusiliers on the left, the 1st Madras Native Infantry in the centre, and the 12th Foot on the right. The second companies of these corps were in support, and the third of the British troops, with the Company of the 4th Madras Native Infantry, in reserve. The reserve company of the 5th Fusiliers was in *echelon* on the left, the cavalry line to the left rear of that again, to cover any attack through the Paikob Tangi on our flank, and to cut the enemy off from the hills should the opportunity present itself. The guns were kept till wanted behind the centre reserve. In this formation our force advanced until we were within 900 yards of the enemy's centre, and 600 to 700 yards from the fort on which their right rested. Here the guns were brought into action, and infantry fire was directed upon the masses near the fort. The infantry had been cautioned immediately before coming into action to aim carefully. Their fire was remarkably steady and telling, and the bulk of the enemy's right being unable to face it sped towards the hills.

11. News of this being brought to me I ordered the cavalry to charge, and the Central India Horse at once swept along between the hills and the fort led by Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, who killed here and in other parts of the field, twenty-five of the enemy. Some of the defenders of the fort, seeing their retreat cut off, stood their ground. There were twenty-two in all; of these four were killed either just outside the fort or in the main enclosure, and eighteen retired into a loop-holed tower at the south-east corner. It was quite impossible to bring this tower as it then was, so the mountain guns were brought into the fort and opened at 30 yards range with double shell, cutting down the wall of the tower below the original entrance to within about four feet of the ground level.

12. The torment of these shells exploding in a tower only ten feet in diameter goaded three of its inmates to charge out knife in hand. But in a small court yard at the foot of the tower they were met by Color-Sergeant Woods, Private Openshaw, Lieutenant (Local Captain) H. Kilgour, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Rowland, all of the 5th Fusiliers, and by Private Longworth, 12th Foot, when a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the three Afghans were killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland twice slightly, and Privates Openshaw and Longworth severely, wounded,—the first named private receiving three deep knife-cuts. Whilst this was passing, a fire was being maintained from the tower, but no one knew how many of the enemy it held. As soon as the conflict in the courtyard had ended, Color-Sergeant Woods with dashing gallantry rushed up the *débris* and disappeared into the tower, closely followed by Captain Kilgour, and there these two found and slew five desperate men at bay. A finer display of courage cannot well be imagined, and I do not hesitate to say that it deserves the highest reward that valour can obtain.

Fifteen of the enemy's dead were counted inside the tower, and it is probable more were hidden in the *débris*, which was so deep that two *jezails* were buried upright in it to within four inches of their muzzles.

13. Whilst this was going on the few sabres of the Central India Horse that were present, a weak troop in all, had swept along the back of the fort down the enemy's line; but many of the latter had already been given refuge in the villages of Besud by the very people we were protecting against them. Some were pursued by the cavalry to the banks of the Kunar river, and there slain or forced into its waters. Some, probably the majority, escaped by the Tokchi Tangi, or over the hills; and a few held the village of Beringa at the mouth of the *tangi*, and fired at our cavalry, but a beautifully pitched shell killed five, and the rest dispersed. In this dashing charge many deeds of valour were done by both officers and men. I can only regret that the swift-footedness of the enemy deprived these splendid horsemen of a fairer field for their prowess.

14. It was now 10 o'clock, and the sun was exceedingly hot, so I took the troops back to Dabela Kila. Our casualties were few. One officer was slightly wounded, three privates severely amongst the British troops, a Native officer and two sowars in the cavalry. A nominal roll is appended. The Central India Horse had one horse killed, and five badly cut with knives. Fifty-three bodies of the enemy were counted by our officers in different parts of the field; whilst several more were seen to fall to the infantry fire at the beginning of the action, and to be carried away. I learn that their loss in killed alone is not less than seventy, and that many were wounded. When going through the Paikob Tangi, two days later, many traces of wounded were seen. Our expenditure of ammunition was small, only 19 shell and 1,572 rounds of small-arm having been fired. Exclusive of the Staff, there were actually engaged 84 British and 10 Native officers, and 674 fighting men of all arms.

(To be continued.)

THE ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY LORD WM. BERESFORD.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Meerut the case of Robert Kelly Maitland, versus Lord William de laPoer Beresford, is being heard.

The following evidence was given by Captain Horace Hayes, 3rd Buffs.

Were you a Steward of the race meeting while at Meerut in October 1879.—Yes.

Who were the handicappers?—Mr. W. Holmes, C. S., Captain Charsley Thomas, and myself.

Did Mr. Maitland make any, and what (if any) objection to the handicap on the race for the cup presented by himself?—I heard him say that it was a rotten handicap.

Did anything occur at the lotteries between Mr. Maitland and either of the handicappers? If anything occurred, state what happened, and so far as you can remember, was said.—Yes, Mr. Maitland was sitting down and talking to the people near about, and was using strong language against the handicappers, such as that they were damned fools. Mr. Holmes, one of the handicappers, overhearing what was said, went to Mr. Maitland and spoke to him to the following effect: "You are sorry you have given that cup because you have found you cannot win it. You never gave such a valuable cup before." To this Mr. Maitland replied, "That is a lie." Thereupon Mr. Holmes caught hold of Mr. Maitland by the collar of his coat, and said, "You, little brute, I could shake the life out of you if I liked"—or words to that effect. It is to be observed that Mr. Maitland is a very weak man, and Mr. Holmes a very fine, powerful one. Lord William Beresford, who was standing seven or eight yards away, hearing that Mr. Maitland had given Mr. Holmes the lie, went up to the former, siezed him, and said, "You brute. I won't have you insult my cousin, Mr. Holmes: I'll knock your head off," or words to that effect. I observed that at the time Mr. Maitland was near the table. Seeing this row I went up to the three disputants, and said to Lord William Beresford, "Don't kick up a row here, for it will spoil the harmony of the meeting." I spoke as a Steward. Maitland was quite wrong for saying what he did to Holmes. I asked him to apologise, or words to that effect. Lord William kept on abusing Mr. Maitland. He said that as he was such a miserable little fellow, he'll back his Jockey Ryder to fight him for fifty, a 1000 aside. Mr. Maitland replied that he wouldn't fight a Jockey, but would either Lord William Beresford or Mr. Holmes with pistols. To the best of my belief Mr. Maitland said he was willing to fight Captain Thomas, the Honorary Secretary.

Did Mr. Maitland apologise? If so, to whom?—Yes, he apologised to Mr. Holmes.

After the disturbance with reference to the handicapping had subsided, did Lord William Beresford say anything to Mr. Maitland? If so, what? I went up to Lord William Beresford and said, "Blessed is the man that helpeth a lame dog over a stick; you're a rare good sporting sort; make this matter up, as Maitland has apologised." He said, "All right I will." He then went up to Mr. Maitland, who was then sitting on the right of the Honorary Secretary, about a couple of paces, and said, "Come Maitland, I'll toss you for ten tickets in this lottery." Mr. Maitland replied, "No, thank you, I won't toss."

After the lotteries were over did every one leave? If not, who remained?—No; most of the people remained to have a peg and see the consequence of the row.

After the lotteries were over, did Lord William Beresford say anything about Mr. Maitland? If so, state what he said, and what was the cause of his saying it?—He said to me, "I wonder at your knowing that fellow Maitland; he is a card-sharper and general blackguard. You know he was turned out of a Club in China for cheating at cards." I replied, "I know nothing of the sort." He continued, "I accused him of this at Umballa, and he went almost on his knees to beg me to spare him. I let him off that time, but I'll have him turned off the Turf this time. I can prove that he was caught cheating at cards in China." I replied "I know nothing about what you are saying." I was in England when the Umballa meeting came off. I have been more than three years out of this part of India. Lord William Beresford said the same to several others that he said to me; Captain Thomas, V. C., I believe, is the person to whom he was that Mr. Maitland had ungraciously refused to toss for tickets with him when he asked Maitland to do so for the purpose of making up the row.

State what you know about Mr. Maitland having been turned off the Bangalore Turf.—I have always heard that he was turned off purely from spite, as he had annoyed the Stewards by his hasty and uncontrollable temper. The Calcutta Turf Club Stewards let Mr. Maitland off.

Has the statement made by Lord William Beresford with respect to Mr. Maitland, made any difference between you and Mr. Maitland? If it has, what difference?—No, especially when Mr. Sinnett, the Editor of the *Pioneer*, told me that what Lord William Beresford said about Maitland was without foundation.

Before the race meeting at Meerut, was Mr. Maitland received in society and at the Wheeler Club? State what you know about this?—(Witness mentioned several places where he saw and met plaintiff.)

Did Lord William Beresford qualify his statement about Mr. Maitland's conduct at a Club in China by the words that he (Lord William Beresford) did not know whether they were true or not?—Most certainly not; I was present for the whole time.

Cross-examined.—Who were the Stewards of the race meeting at Meerut in October 1879, and was Lord William Beresford one of them?—I can't say exactly, but think they were. Colonel Luch, 15th Hussars, Colonel Martin, 39th N. I., Captain Charsely Thomas, W. Holmes, Esquire, C. S., Major Sheehy, 15th Hussars, Lord William Beresford, A. D. C.

Did Mr. Maitland make any statement about Captain Thomas, the Honorary Secretary of the race meeting, which affected his character?—I don't recollect. He called him a lot of names.

Was Mr. Maitland asked to apologise for the same, and was Captain Thomas not allowed by Lord William Beresford, yourself, and other Stewards to accept it?—Yes; I was strongly in favour of the apology being accepted. As I was in the minority, I gave in, and signed the paper with the other Stewards.

Did Mr. Maitland call Mr. Holmes a liar?—Yes.

What relation does Lord William Beresford bear to Mr. Holmes?—Cousin.

Did Lord William Beresford ask Mr. Maitland what he meant by calling Mr. Holmes a liar; and what further conversation them took place between them on the occasion?—He asked him what the h—l he meant, or words to that effect. I heard him ask no definite question. The conversation consisted in Lord William and Mr. Holmes calling Mr. Maitland ugly names.

State what were the words used by Lord William as regards Mr. Maitland when the lottery-room was full.—Lord William said that Mr. Maitland had been turned off the Bangalore race-course. I heard him say nothing more respecting Mr. Maitland's character.

Did Lord William Beresford say about Mr. Maitland that he had heard that Mr. Maitland was turned out of a Club in China, and asked Mr. Maitland as to the truth or falsehood of it?—He did not say that he had heard this, but said that Mr. Maitland had been turned out of a China Club, and that he could prove it. I don't remember the name of the Club. I never heard Lord William Beresford say a word about card-sharping until Maitland had left the room and gone away.

State, to the best of your knowledge, whether, after the lotteries were over, Mr. Bertie Short, Mr. Garratt, and Mr. Doyne were present in the room where you were sitting and talking with your friends.—Mr. Garratt was. I don't think Mr. Doyne was.

After the lotteries were over, were you with your friends sitting talking in the lottery-room privately, or was it a public meeting?—It was a public meeting.

Did you speak at this meeting to your friends about Maitland? and what conversation followed thereon? —I believe I said that Maitland was badly treated, and that Lord William Beresford had no business to take up Mr. Holme's quarrel, but on the other hand that Mr. Maitland had brought the row entirely on himself. I always said that the apology ought to have been accepted.

Surgeon-Major Thorburn, late 13th Hussars, was the next witness. His evidence was as follows:—

Do you know Mr. Kelly Maitland and Lord William Beresford?—Yes.

Were you present at the lotteries held on the races at Meerut in October 1879?—Yes.

Was there any dispute or high words between Mr. Maitland and Lord William Beresford? If so, state what you heard.—Lord William Beresford used strong language and gestures towards Mr. Maitland and talked of turning him out of the room.

After the lotteries were over on one occasion do you remember hearing any one say anything about Mr. Maitland? If anything was said, state what was said, and by whom?—Lord William Beresford said Mr. Maitland had been kicked out of China for swindling at cards; he also called Mr. Maitland a card-sharper and general blackguard. Mr. Maitland was outspoken in the conflict were used: to the best of my belief the following were present: Captain Thomas, Mr. Holmes, Captain Hayes and others whose names I do not recollect.

Did the gentleman who made the charge (in your answer give the gentleman's name) against Mr. Maitland, with respect to his conduct in a certain Club in China, qualify that statement by saying that he did not know whether it was true or not?—Lord William Beresford was the gentleman in question. He certainly did not qualify his statement in any way. Lord William Beresford mentioned some Club in China, but forgot the name of the Club.

Are you aware of any difference in Mr. Maitland's status in society since the charges mentioned in your answer to the 5th interogatory?—Some gentlemen, to my personal knowledge, declined to acknowledge Mr. Maitland as an acquaintance on the race-course the morning after the occurrence, and others treated him coldly, and I myself told Mr. Maitland that no gentlemen would be able to speak to him unless his character was cleared by an ample apology from Lord Beresford, or in a court of law.

Cross-examined.—The strong language I mentioned, in my answer was used by Lord William Beresford under the following circumstances. A dispute arose between Mr. Holmes and Mr. Maitland, in which Lord William Beresford joined. I do not recollect the real words used at the time, but the room was full, and all present must have heard the language used. I do not recollect any statement being made regarding the plaintiff. The general feeling was to separate the parties and stop the quarrelling. As far as I can recollect, the defendant made the statement mentioned in answer voluntarily and without any reference to Capt. Hayes. The statement was made in a most unfriendly manner by Lord William Beresford about Maitland in the public room. I cannot say if the persons in the room at the time were more than mere acquaintances of Lord William Beresford; with the exception of Lord William's cousin, Mr. Holmes. The statements were certainly not private. They were made in a most public manner, in a public room. I recollect Mr. Hopkins was present at the lotteries, but I cannot recollect if he was present at the subsequent proceedings, or took any part in them. I know nothing about Mr. Maitland's relations with the Wheeler Club.

H. Castel Hopkins, 9th Lancers, was then examined. Are you acquainted with the plaintiff and defendant? —Yes, I am.

Where were you on the 26th October last?—I was at Meerut.

Did you attend any race lotteries on that date? and if so, state where such lotteries were held, and who were present?—I attended the race lotteries. I do not recollect the name of the bungalow. It was close to the 15th Hussars. Captain Gough Boyd, Charsley Thomas, Hayes, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. Holmes, and the plaintiff and defendant in this case were present. There were other whom I cannot name.

Can you, of your personal knowledge, state whether the plaintiff and defendant were together present at the said lotteries?—They were.

State whether you observed anything pass between them; and if so, what?—I observed an altercation.

State fully, as far as you can, all that was said by either of the said parties; the words, if possible, used. —Mr. Maitland and Mr. Holmes had an altercation about a cup that had been presented by the former to the Meerut Meeting. Holmes, to the best of my belief, made use of the following words addressed to Maitland:—"You always take care to give cups that you can win yourself." Maitland replied, "That's a lie." Some one then said to Beresford, "Maitland has just called your cousin a liar." Beresford jumped to the place where Maitland and Holmes were standing, and said to Maitland, "I won't stand such as you calling any of my flesh and blood 'liar.'" Maitland replied, "I am not talking to you." Beresford then said, "You had better go to the Club in China where they know you, or to Bangalore." Capt. Hayes and Dr. Thorburn stated they were sure the plaintiff did not use the words to Holmes in the sense in which they had been taken by Beresford, and shortly after this Maitland left the room.

If you heard defendant speak to plaintiff at the time and place abovementioned, state further, if you are able, the reason of the defendant's so speaking, and all that in your presence, or to your personal knowledge, transpired on his doing so?—The reason of the defendant so speaking was in consequence of the words used by the plaintiff to Mr. Holmes. I have stated in my previous answer all that I can recollect as to what transpired.

Who were stewards, handicappers, and honorary secretary of the Meerut Races abovementioned?—I think Holmes and Beresford were two of the stewards; the handicappers, I think, were Holmes, Charsley Thomas, and Hayes. Charsley Thomas was Secretary.

Are you aware of any action taken by all or any of the persons abovementioned, that is to say, the stewards, handicappers and secretary of the Meerut Races towards the plaintiff? And if so, state what was such action, and, so far as you have personal knowledge, the circumstances under which such action was taken?—The plaintiff, during the day, had made himself obnoxious in the lottery-room personally to the Honorary Secretary, and by his remarks to the handicappers of the race for which he had given a cup, so much so that the Stewards determined not to accept the plaintiff's cup, but to give one out of the race funds in lieu of it.

Was the action of any of the Stewards towards the plaintiff wholly irrespective of what transpired between the plaintiff and defendant, and of what was said by the defendant of the plaintiff?—From personal knowledge I am unable to state the reason of the action taken by the Stewards towards the plaintiff. I was given to understand by the Honorary Secretary and others that it was entirely owing to the conduct and remarks of the plaintiff himself, which I mentioned.

After the lotteries on the 26th October last had been held, did you continue in the lottery room? And if so, for how long were you present, and who, besides yourself, were present?—I stayed in the lottery-room about three-quarters of an hour after the lotteries were over. I was one of the last to leave. There were present beside myself, Captain Hayes, Dr. Thorburn, defendant, and I think Mr. Boyd, 92nd Highlanders.

State, as minutely as you can, what, if anything, was said respecting the plaintiff by each of the persons who, to your knowledge, were present, and mention also, if you can, the circumstances which led to the statements of any?—Captain Hayes said to defendant, "I think you were rather hard on Maitland, as the Calcutta Turf Club settled the Bangalore question in his favour, and I don't understand what you mean by telling Maitland to go to the Club in China where they know him." Beresford replied, that he had frequently heard that Maitland had been turned out of the Club in China for cheating at cards. Defendant stated that this was only his belief from what he had heard said. It is my belief that the words which passed between the plaintiff and Mr. Holmes were the cause of the disturbance between defendant and plaintiff. To the best of my belief defendant did not use either of the expressions 'blackguard' or 'sharper.'

Captain Charsley Thomas said:—I know the parties. I cannot say on what date the lotteries were. During the lotteries there was a disagreement between Maitland and Lord William Beresford, Holmes and several other gentlemen. I believe I originated the dispute, as I had heard that Maitland had made statements about me at the Wheeler Club which affected my character, and which I mentioned to two or three of my friends. I then went on with my lottery duties, and saw a great hubbub in the lottery-room. I heard Lord William Beresford ask Mr. Maitland what he meant by calling Mr. Holmes a liar, on which Mr. Maitland apologised; but this was done when he was told by several gentlemen that he ought to do so. Before the apology to Mr. Holmes, Lord Beresford asked Mr. Maitland if he had been turned off the Bangalore race-courses and out of the Hongkong Club, and he repeatedly asked him to deny it if he could which was not done in my presence. Shortly after this Mr Maitland left the room in a tikka gharry. In a short time he returned again, and when the lotteries were all over, I saw him leave the room. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hopkins, Captain Hayes, Dr. Thorburn, Lord William Beresford and myself remained. Mr. Bertie Short, Mr. Frank Garratt and Mr. Doyne were not in the room. I am certain they were not in the lottery. Captain Hayes began by remarking that myself, Mr. Holmes and Lord William Beresford had treated Mr. Maitland very badly, as he had never heard the charges brought against him of being turned out of the Hongkong Club and as for his being turned off the Bangalore Course there were many people in India who thought it very hard lines. Lord William Beresford then said—"Oh! he was turned out of the Hongkong Club for cheating at cards." Captain Hayes said he had never heard of it before, or he would not have associated with Mr. Maitland and taken him to the Wheeler Club. After that we all went away and nothing else happened.

By the Court.—Did you hear Lord William Beresford utter the words used in the plaint concerning the plaintiff?—I heard Lord William Beresford say "card-sharper" concerning the plaintiff, but cannot say whom he was addressing, and I cannot tell whether he asked the words "anything to say," or the word "associate," and I can say, as I said before, that Lord William Beresford said that Mr. Maitland had been turned out of the Hongkong Club. I cannot say whether the word "card-sharper" was used for card cheating. I don't remember if the words "general blackguard" and "sharper" were used. I heard him say—"I can prove what I have said about the Hongkong case, and I'll take measures to get him turned off the Turf. I accused him at Umballa in 1876 or 1877 of being turned out of the Hongkong Club, and he did not grind and begged me to spare him." I remember the word "blackguard" used. Mr. Maitland dined at my house during the races, but after this accusation I cannot ask him to my house.

Did Lord William Beresford say that he did not know if the statement he made concerning plaintiff was true or not?—I did not hear Lord William Beresford adding the words 'true or not.'" I cannot say whether those words were used in the room or not.

Is it a fact that Maitland made a statement about you prior to the conversation you have spoken of, in which defendant spoke of plaintiff?—Yes, of course. The fact of Maitland having made use of the statement did use about me has influenced me in my determination not to have Mr. Maitland in my house. Maitland apologised to me, which apology I laid before the Stewards, and they declined to allow me to accept it. I was bound by the decision of the Stewards, as I was Honorary Secretary. My determination not have anything to do with Maitland was settled when the Stewards decided. If the Stewards had allowed me to accept Maitland's apology, I might have asked him to my house. Colonel Martin, Major Sheehy, Captain Hayes, Captain Salween, Mr. Sheriff, Major Palmer, and Lord William Beresford were the Stewards. Mr. Holmes and Capt. Hayes were the handicappers. The dispersing statements made by Mr. Maitland were made publicly, and were made against me and Mr. Holmes especially. I remember there were a number of persons in the room when the defendant asked the plaintiff what he meant by calling Mr. Holmes a liar, and I suppose Captain Hayes was present, as he was in the crowd, which was round in my table, when Lord William Beresford asked Mr. Maitland if he had not been turned off the Bangalore race-course and out of the Hong-Kong Club. By saying, "I suppose Captain Hayes was present," I suppose he was there to the best of my belief.

What did Captain Hayes mean by saying that you and Lord William Beresford had treated Mr. Maitland very badly, as he had never heard a charge brought against Maitland of having been turned out of the Hong-Kong Club? I understood Captain Hayes to mean that I had treated Mr. Maitland badly, as I went against him on account of what he had said about my handicaps and proposed that he should be turned out of the lotteryroom. I made this proposition after learning Maitland's conduct at a Club. Maitland call Holmes a liar. I remember that Maitland was turned out of the lottery room, that is to say, he was told to leave it and he left it. Lord William Beresford spoke about Maitland because Captain Hayes charged us with treating Maitland badly. Lord William Beresford spoke in reply to Captain Hayes. I can distinctly swear that defendant said "Maitland was turned out of the Houg-Kong Club for cheating at cards' and that he would prove his statement, and the word "blackguard" was used, and the words "I will get him turned off the Turf." I remember, and I swear, that Lord William Beresford said he had spoken to Maitland at Umballa about something—I cannot say cheating or sharping, or what the words were, and the plaintiff cried about it and begged Lord William Beresford to spare him. I did hear Lord William Beresford say, in using the word "blackguard," that Maitland had acted like a blackguard. My recollection serves me that he used the word "blackguard" only in that connection, namely, that he acted like a blackguard. I understood from what Lord William Beresford said, and the way in which he said it, that he spoke because he was amongst a few of his friends drinking pegs and smoking, and that he would not have spoken publicly. My reason is that Lord William Beresford did not say anything about cheating at cards when the room was full. He only said "Want you black balled at the Hong-Kong Club?" and without using the words cheating at cards. I was in error in stating "turned out" were the words used. I should have said "black-balled." Neither the words "cheating at cards" nor blackballed" was used by the defendant publicly. The rule of the lottery-room was that nobody could enter without paying a rupee to the Race Fund. The Stewards did nothing further in the matter.

The following affidavit has been filed in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Meerut in this case; I, J. E. Howard, at present of Allahbad, in the North-Western Provinces of India, Barrister-at-law, make oath and say that I have read and pursued the affidavit of George Burgh MacNair in this suit, sworn on the 14th day of May, and that the statements in such affidavit as to the instructions given to me, and this information received from me, are true and correct. That throughout the month of April last Horace Hayes, in the said affidavit mentioned, continued to reside at Allahabad after the 10th day of April last. I was prepared, and should have been ready, to conduct his cross-examination on behalf of the defendant had an opportunity been afforded me of doing so, but such opportunity was not in fact afforded me. From enquiries made by me I verily believe the said Horace Hayes never intended to leave Allahabad for any length of time in April last

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

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